

A peculiarity of the river names in Asam and some of the adjoining countries.—By S. E. PEAL, *Sibsagar, Asam.*

Some years ago the prevalence of Di or Ti, as a prefix to river names in Asam, induced me to draw up a list of such, in the hope that some clue might be found that would explain the frequent recurrence of it.

It soon became evident that this Di, Ti, meant "water" in many of the hill dialects, and that the second part of the word was the true name of the river, in many cases descriptive; thus, the Tisa of the Naga hills means, Ti = water, Sa = young, the "young river."

Di and Ti was also frequently seen as a suffix; thus, Ai ti = mother water, Rapti, Tapti, Kampti &c.; occasionally softened to thi, as in Yung-thi, La-thi, Mú-thi.

More extended search revealed the peculiarity in most of the countries adjacent, with traces of it as far as western India. In the Naga hills, there are several variations, Ti, Tsi, Di, Dsu, and Chi, among Kacharies, Doi, Lushais Tui, and over the Malayan peninsula Tsi and Si, as in Si-tang, Si-mún, Sigún, although both Ti and Di also are occasionally met with.

In China we see it under various forms, as Tse, *e. g.* in Yang tse Kyang, and as Tsi, Tchi, Tehu, Sui and Chu, which latter is also so prevalent over Tibet, Chu being Tibetan for water. This latter is also common all along our northern frontier, "Lang chu" being in fact the upper Indus. Northwards, among the restricted Turanians, we get the Turki Su for water, and the Mongolian Us-su, no doubt related to the Tibetan Chu and Chinese Sui.

Following the course of the great Turki Mongolian invasions, from the north-east, we find this same word for water, more or less attached to rivers through Persia (as Sui) and Asia Minor (Siai, Soui, Su), emerging in European Turki as Su (there are two Kara-su rivers alone, falling into the gulf of Salonica, kara = black and su = water). Obviously these names are more or less of a generic character, the black water, the white water, &c., being common in most countries. Returning eastward to Asam, where the Di is so very prevalent, it is noteworthy that the Doi of the Asamese Kacharies seems related to the Da and Dah of the aboriginals of western Bengal and Central India. Passing westwards from Asam, we see the Tista, Di-pok, Di-onai, &c. in Bihar; Seti and Di-wa are also names of the Gogra; and Di-ngrai, a branch of the Arun in Nipal, is an almost exact repetition of the Ti-ngrai of eastern Asam.

Among the tributaries of the Ganges we have the Dioha, Rapti, and Gum-ti.* Again we have the Di-saun R. B. of the Bitwa (Jamna), the Narbada is the Kun-di, and we have the Tapti, Rapti, Dasti, Dire, &c. T

* There is another Gumti in Hill Tipperah.

is again met with, as the vernacular for water, among the tributaries of the upper Satlej and Indus, and used by hill tribes who do not seem to have had any communication, in the historic period, with the non-Aryans of Eastern Bengal. Jumna = Jamuna or Di-a-muna of Ptolemy.*

In regard to the peculiarity under notice, it is evident that the Himá-laya has acted as a conspicuous speech-parting. Starting from China, where we have Tse, Sui, and Chu, we get, viâ Tibet, Chu and Su alone, with their local variations, whereas to the south of the range, viâ Burma, Asam and India, we get the variations of Di, Ti, Thi, Dzu, Dui, Dah, which are as absent north of the Himalaya, as the Chu and Su are south of it, although to the east the two groups are connected by many intermediate forms.

The peculiarity in question gains importance from a knowledge of the fact that river names often survive the races who gave them. As Dr. Buchanan Hamilton has truly said, "the names of rivers and mountains "are those which are usually most carefully preserved among the changes "that take place in the languages of mankind."

It is not intended that these few remarks should be taken as an attempt to group non-Aryan races through a single word, but rather to invite a comparison between this peculiarity, as attached to river names, and the languages spoken *in situ* at the present day. In many cases the race giving the name has evidently departed, leaving, as in Asam and parts of Bengal, little else but these river names as evidence of former occupancy. This is specially noteworthy in a country quite destitute of architectural remains, like Asam and the hill country surrounding it. A careful study of such words as are likely to survive the races that originate them may lead to many unexpected proofs of that which is, so far, only surmised. It would also include the changes which such words or names systematically undergo at the hands of Aryan races, as where Su is rendered "Hu," or even "Eu," as in Eu-phrates.† The Indus is obviously the Ind-su, and we have it on many old maps as Ind-huh (*h* being *s* at each extremity of India); it is also rendered as Ind-suh. Non-Aryan names even seem to occur in Persia; Ak-su, literally white water, is found common all over Central Asia and as far west as European Turkey. Tested by the above, it looks more than probable that this is the source whence we derive "Oxus," one of the tributaries of that river, near its source, being Ak-su. I am, however, informed by a good authority that it comes from Waksh, also one of its sources. Possibly there may be less difference actually between the "ak-su" and "waksh," than at first sight appears.

* [*Di* appears to be merely the Greek way of spelling the Prákrit *j* (*jamuná*) = Sanskrit *y* (*yamuná*); see A. Cunningham's *Ancient Geography of India*, p. 46. Ed.]

† [The Assyrian *hu* (Greek *eu*) = Scythian *ku* "water"; see A. Cunningham, *Ancient Geography*, p. 37. Ed.]

“Kara-su,” *i. e.* black water, is perhaps the commonest of this group of words (being also of a generic character). The name extends from the east of China to Turkey in Europe, and from Turkestan to the Arctic Ocean. A list of instances with Latitudes and Longitudes is given further on.

In Longitude they lie mainly between 21° 50' east and 69° east, while in Latitude the name occurs mainly between 35° N. and 45° N., a very restricted belt, corresponding with the Mongolian invasions westwards.* Notwithstanding the fact that the whole of Central, Eastern, and Southern Asia, were probably originally peopled by non-Aryans, apparently spreading from China westward, it is noteworthy how effectually the Himalaya stood as a speech-parting, dividing the races spreading south of it from those to the north, even when tested by this one word for “water.”

In studies of this kind much needless confusion has been caused by the very various modes of spelling adopted, ere the Hunterian system was introduced; the real name being often so disguised as to be barely seen. Indeed, in many cases we have boldly changed the original name for another, as when Rennel turned the Ai-ti (mother water) into Barelly, simply because the former sounded to him absurd. The Amins also, who were with Buchanan, endeavoured to turn Tista into Trista or Tristota, and against the protest of the inhabitants. Carelessness has also had a great deal to do with the confusion we see, and the first mode of spelling that was chanced on remained, whether correct or no. Some rivers are spelt four or five different ways and at times as many as eight, and it is common to find the same river even on the same map spelt two different ways; thus we have Dee, De, Di, Dy interchangeable.

It must also be borne in mind that maps seldom give more than one name where there may be several well known locally to distinct tribes near. Thus Mbong-kha of the Singphús is the Ti-keng of the Nagas. Dinoi of the Singphús is Ning-thi of the Munipuris (the beautiful water), and it is Nam-tonai of the Shans and Kyendween or Thanla wati of the Burmese. Probably it has also Naga names. Many rivers therefore may not at first sight seem to fall into the following list, that are yet very conspicuous, as the Dhansiri, but on investigation it turns out that the old name is nearly obsolete, *i. e.*, the “Di-ma,” whence Di-ma-pur. It is or was also called the Ti-mú.

In some cases again the name of the river is obviously recent, as the Godadhur, its true name being the Machú, chu being the Bhutan varia-

* I am not here in a position to follow out the word ‘kara’ (black) and trace its relationship to ‘kala’; possibly it has been done, but if not, it would seem to offer an interesting and instructive case whereby we may possibly collate the non-Aryan languages with the Aryan. On the other hand it may simply have been imported from one to the other and modified lately.

tion, as in Tan-chú, Tso-chú (the Sonkosh) or Wang-chú, Har-chú Par-chú &c.

It is often difficult to spell Turanian words correctly and Tsi, which gives great trouble, is as common in those languages as it is rare in the Aryan groups. The river Tsik, tributary L. B. Namrup and Dihing, I find spelt by us as Chik, Chick, Seek, Tuseek, Ta-sheek, Cheek, and Tee-chick, and it is usually spelt Nam-chik, while on the spot it is clearly pronounced Tsik.

Sanpú and Singphú also would be as correctly rendered by Tsanpú and Tsingpho.

The difference between Di and Ti is often hardly perceptible, and at times nil, as Tirap, Dirap and Dihrap.

It may appear to some that the second half of the name, if Ti is removed, is unpronounceable or difficult to realize as a distinct word, but such are common in these hill dialects. The western branch of the upper Irawadi is called by us Milee kha, but should be Mli; and in Mbong, Rz'n, ngrai, there is no vowel or even pause between the first two consonants.

As the names of rivers are probably the last to change in any age or country, being frequently retained long after the originating language is extinct, as in America, the subject is of special interest where Aryan and non-Aryan races have evidently overlapped in times past, and might well repay systematic investigation. The following is a contribution, to which I would invite additions. It will be seen that the position is often not given. This is the second list compiled, and in the original one when the names were first collected the sites were not recorded.

LIST OF RIVER NAMES.

Di-a	near Diwangiri	
Di-alung	L. B.* Kalang	
Di-bong	N. E. Asam	Up. Asam
Di-buru	N. Lakhimpur	Up. Asam
Di-brú	there are 3 Dibrús	
Di-bru	original name of the Kalang	C. Asam
Di-bú or Tiphú	near Samaguting	Naga hills
Di-búg	near Phungmai or Shuemui kha	Shan States
Di-bí	R. B. Dinoi	Up. Barma
Di-blai		E. Bihar
Diflú	L. B. Brahmaputra, Mikir hills	C. Asam
Di-g	L. B. Chenab, Lahore	N. W. P.

* L. B. left bank, R. B. right bank, trib. tributary, &c.

Di-ga	R. B. Dinoi	Up. Barma
Di-garú		Asam
Di-garung	L. B. Dhansiri, Mikir hills	C. Asam
Di-gboi	R. B. Dihing, Jaipur	Up. Asam
Di-gi	R. B. Brahmaputra, 89°	Asam
Di-gli	Jiri Forest	Cachar
Di-gmo	R. B. Barák	Silchar
Di-grimo		
Di-gúm		Patkái
Di-grindi	a name of Dhansiri	
Di-ha	Khwang	Up. Asam
Di-hanji		Kasi hills
Di-hang		
Di-hing	Burí, and No.	East Up. Asam
Di-hong		North Up. Asam
Di-hanji		
Di-hri		W. Bengal
Di-joi	L. B. Disang, Sibsagar	Up. Asam
Di-jú	N. Lakhimpur	Up. Asam
Di-kalai		
Di-kar	Lat. 25° 49' N. Long. 94° 6' E.	
Di-karú	R. B. Dialung, Mikir hills	Asam
Di-koi	N. N. E. of Kapili and Direng	
Di-kori		
Di-krai	N. E. No, Dwar	C. Asam
Di-krang		
Di-krengkong		
Di-kung		
Di-khou	L. B. Brahmaputra	Up. Asam
Di-has		Balk
Di-hiri	W. of Subansiri	Up. Asam
Di-hri	trib. of Pisola	Up. Asam
Di-jung	(Theobald's cat shells, p. 11)	
Di-khari	Upper Dimo, Dihing	Up. Asam
Di-klíng or Di-mra		Kopili, Asam
Di-khor	W. Kamaikia	C. Asam
Di-kra	L. B. Kora	Up. Asam
Di-khai	L. B. Tingrai	Up. Asam
Di-khúm	L. B. Sessa	Up. Asam
Di-khú	Dyor, L. B. Dhansiri	C. Asam
Di-kroi		

Di-lai	trib. Manás	C. Asam
Di-li	name of upper part, Disang	
Di-lih	near Sibságar	Up. Asam
Di-lí	Mishmi hills	
Di-ling	Mishmi hills, Brahmakund	
Di-len	L. B. Indus	Cabul
Di-lkiri	L. B. Brahmaputra, name of Kaka- danga	Up. Asam
Di-ma or Kali jan	W. Duars	Bhutan
Di-ma	a name of Dhansiri	
Di-mal	L. B. Kalang	C. Asam
Di-mala		
Di-mari		
Di-mo	R. B. Disang	Up. Asam
Di-mri	trib. Manás	C. Asam
Di-nabi		
Di-noi		Up. Barma
Di-on	No, Dihing	Up. Asam
Di-oha	L. B. Ganges	Oude
Di-lail	R. B. Indus, Lat. 35° 30' Long. 40° 74' E.	
Di-mú	N. Lakhimpur	Up. Asam
Di-ngrai	W. Branch, Arun	NIPAL
Di-ndi	Kistna	S. India
Di-onai	Tista and Jamuna	Bihar
Di-pha	R. B. Brahmaputra	L. Asam
Di-phi		
Di-phlú	Nau gáon	C. Asam
Di-pling	R. B. Disáng	Up. Asam
Di-pota	Gábharu, char Dwar	C. Asam
Di-pta	R. B. Br. Tezpur	C. Asam
Di-pok	trib. Sonkosh	Bihar
Di-phú	trib. Kundil, Bram	Asam
Di-ra	Kerim pani, Dihing	Up. Asam
Di-reng	R. B. Kapili	
Di-ri or bri	into the Disola	
Di-ri	Brahmakund	Up. Asam
Di-ro	Jáangi	Naga hills
Di-rok	No, Dihing	Up. Asam
Di-roi	R. B. Disáng	Up. Asam
Di-rijmo	Miri country	Up. Asam
Di-sam	L. B. Dihing	

Di-san		Bundelkund
Di-sáng	L. B. Brahmaputra	Up. Asam
Di-pha	the old Tista	Bengal
Di-ri	Lat. 31°, Long. 66°	Afghanistan
Di-rjú	L. B. Subansiri	Up. Asam
Di-rjú	R. B. Ronga Nadi	Up. Asam
Di-rpai	L. B. Subansiri	Up. Asam
Di-sang	Up. Irawadi	Brama
Di-sang	Pátkái	Asam
Di-snoi	Gábharu, char Dwar	Asam
Di-soi	L. B. Brahmaputra	Up. Asam
Di-sem	R. B. Dhansiri	
Di-sarú	L. B. Jamuna	
Di-saún	R. B. Bitwa, R. B. Jumna	Bengal
Di-sola	N. Sibságár	Up. Asam
Di-sú	Brahmakund	Up. Asam
Di-sún		
Di-sura	Tengá páni	Up. Asam
Di-tori	Dee-tu-ree	
Di-torú	L. B. mouth Kalang	C. Asam
Di-ula or Di-yula	old bed Manás	
Di-wa	the Gográ	Oude
Di-yong	Kapili, N. Cachar	Cachar
Di-yung	trib. Dhansiri or Doiyang	
Ti-bai	Naga hills, Sibságár	Naga hills
Ti-bi		
Di-soi	R. B. Kundil	Up. Asam
Di-yak or Di-ak	Mahanadi	Bengal
Ti-vai	Naga hills	
Ti-ding	Brahmakund	Up. Asam
Ti-dlum	Yugli Pátkái	
Ti-dlung	Yugli Pátkái	
Ti-groi		
Ti-keng	the Mbongkha Tirap, Dihing	Asam
Ti-ka	Pátkái	
Ti-ling	Yugli Pátkái	
Ti-lhú	over Pátkái	
Ti-loi	L. B. Dimo	Up. Asam
Ti-mok	L. B. Disáng	Up. Asam
Ti-mok	several	
Ti-mú	a name of Dhansiri	

Ti-mún	L. B. Disáng	Up. Asam
Ti-mún	several	
? Ti-ma		Wrn. Hlassa
Ti-nga		
Ti-ngrai	R. B. Dihing	Up. Asam
Ti-ok	L. B. Disáng	Up. Asam
Ti-ok	L. B. Brahmaputra	Up. Asam
Ti-ka	trib. Di-bru	Up. Asam
Ti-korai	into Di-roi	Up. Asam
Ti-ki		Manipur
Ti-zi		Naga hills
Ti-ok	several	
Ti-pai		Cachar
Ti-pai	L. B. Dhansiri	
Ti-pak	Sibságá	Up. Asam
Ti-ping		
Ti-pling	Dihing	Up. Asam
Ti-pkai	Sankosh	
Ti-psí		
Ti-phu	Tiráp	
Ti-pú	near Moran	Up. Asam
Ti-púk	Sibságá	Up. Asam
Ti-pam	Wr. Jaipur	
Ti-ráp	L. B. Dihing	Up. Asam
Ti-ré	Sadiá	Up. Asam
Ti-reh	Mikir Hills	
Ti-ri	Sadiá	
Ti-ri	Tiráp	
Ti-rok	L. B. Dihing	Up. Asam
Ti-róng		
Ti-rú	L. B. Safrai, L. B. Disáng	Up. Asam
Ti-rú or Chi-ru	L. B. Jhanji	Up. Asam
Ti-sá	trib. Tiok and Disáng	Up. Asam
Ti-sáng	trib. Disáng L. B.	Naga hills
Ti-sing	Disáng	Naga hills
Ti-sú	Tiok	Naga hills
Ti-sung		
Ti-tulia	the Menga	Bengal
Ti-wá	R. B. Dinoi	Up. Barma
Ti-wáng	R. B. Dinoi	Up. Barma
Tsi-tsi or Si-si	Abor hills	Up. Asam

Tsi-k or Tsi-kha	(Sing.) Nam chik, (Kampti) Tsi-khak (Sing.) Kyoung (Burmese)	
Tsi-ngkaú	L. B. Irawadi	Bamo, Barma
Tsi or Si-mún		Siam
Si-bangi		Siam
Si-gon		Siam
Si-hinbum		Siam
Si-ngum		Siam
Si-tang or Thi thaung		Siam
Si-la	Lakhimpur	Up. Asam
Ai-ti	Bareilly, Up. Manás	Asam
Bag-ti	Diyong-Dhansiri	Asam
Gar-ti	R. B. Brahmaputra, 89°	Asam
Ti-si	into Tiok	Naga hills
Ti-sta	Sikim	Bengal
Ti-shui	Lat. 29° 20' Long. 111° E.	China
Si-ki	trib. of Tsu Lat. 26° 27' Long. 118°	
Si-kiang	Canton River	China
Ghal-ti		
Gum-ti	Near Lakhnau	Oude
Gum-ti	Hill Tipperah	E. Bengal
Gulum-thi	Mishmi hills	
Das-ti		Baluchistan
Dind-di	Kistna	
Dun-di	Gulf of Katch	
Du-ti		
Jak-ti	Ripú, Duar	
Kun-di	L. B. Narbada	
Ku-ti		N. W. Ceylon
Kam-ti	Nam Kamti, Kamti hills	Asam
Ku-ti		Borneo
La-thi	Mishmi hills	
Lan-di	Peshawr	Indus
Ling-ti		Ladak
Milam-chi	W. Kosi	Nipal
M-thi	Brahmakund	
* Mú-thi	Mishmi Hills	
Ning-thi	the Dinoi	Up. Barma
Rap-ti	L. B. Ganges	Oude

* Moochee or Ummpanee of Griffiths! see p. 120 "Selection of papers, relating to the Hill Tracts between Asam and Burma." B. S. Press.

Ra-ti		
Runga-ti		
Shigol-thi	Mishmi hills	
Sung-ti or thi		Bihar
Tap-ti	Kandish, western India	Surat
Thi-kak	L. B. Dialang, Mikir hills	Asam
Se-ti	Ghogra	W. Nipal
Ben-di	Lake Van	Asia Minor
Bulá-ti	Lat. 26°, N. Long. 63° E.	
Chider-ti	„ 52° „ 73°	
Ulen-ti	„ 52° „ 72°	
Ug-ti	„ 14° „ 112°	Lena L. B.
Di-jil-eh	the Tigris	
Di-ya-la	trib. L. B. Tigris	Baghdad
Yeve-si		Siberia
Sar { ju	the Ghogra	
{ chu		
Du-rla	E. Monas	Bihar
Du-ba	Sonkosh	
Dui-ola		
Rang-ti		Lukhi Duar
Ghar-ti		Bhutan
Mur-ti		Bhutan
Rai-ti		Bhutan
Soi-ti		Bhutan
Kal-ti		Bhutan
Gal-ti		Bhutan
Yang-tsi	begins as Minac-chú	China
Much-kun-di	W. of India	S. of Bombay
? Lau-tsa or tsu	Cambodia or Mi-khong	
Wáshis-ti		S. of Bombay
Yung-thi	R. B. No, Dihing	Asam
Pi-ti		Haiderabad
Chom-tchu	the Arun of	Nipal
Sabar-ma-ti		N. E. Baroda
Ay-ya-wa-di	Irawadi	Barma
Ingdi	Sadia	U. Asam
Bag-mu-ti		Nipal
Gangu-ti	Alti hills	Catak
Bhag-ra-ti	the big water	Bengal
Shung-chu	L. B. Upper Indus	

Champa-muti	R. B. Brahmaputra the Múti	Bhutan
Lopra-cha-chú	the Subansiri	
Ha-su-ti		
Nari-chú	the Sanpú	
Haut-mo-ti		
Huri-arius-arisu		Herat
Horing-o-ti		
Isa-mo-té		
Lai-mo-té	near the Champa-muté	Bhutan
Mar-chang-di		Nipal
Mar-kun-di	trib. Indravati	Godavery
Sam-po-na-ti		
Sa-lun-di		Katak
Surati	Satpura, Gunga	
Sur-so-ti	Tonk	C. India
Zih-di	S. E. of Samarkand, trib. Oxus.	
Dyardanes	Brahmaputra, as known to the ancients	
Chú	Lat. 33° 30' N. Long. 115° E.	
Sin-shui	" 27° " 109°	
Tsin-chui	" 36° " 112° 30'	
Chi-chui	" 28° " 106°	
Shwui R.	" 38° 30' " 103°	
Tsing-chooi	" 37° " 106°	
He-shui	" 33° " 105°	
He-shwi	" 32° " 103°	
Kui-chui	" 35° " 109°	
Tsú R.	" 26° " 119°	
Si-ki	" 26° " 118°	
Si-ri	" 26° " 112°	
Choo-chew	" 27° " 110°	
Qui-shoo	" 26° " 112° 30'	
Hong-chui	" 25° " 106°	
Pe-shi	L. B. Mikong or Cambodia	
Ho-Ti	Lat. 23° Long. 103°	
Shoo	" 28° 30' " 115°	

Different forms of the Words, Tsi-chui-chú found in China, as per maps of recent date.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Si} \\ \text{Tsi} \\ \text{Chi} \\ \text{Shi} \\ \text{Tse} \\ \text{Tsze} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tchui} \\ \text{Chui} \\ \text{Chooi} \\ \text{Shwi} \\ \text{Shui} \\ \text{Shwui} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Soo} \\ \text{Tsu} \\ \text{Chu} \\ \text{Choo} \\ \text{Shoo} \\ \text{Chew} \end{array} \right.$
---	--	--

List of Rivers named Kara su "black water" and Ak su "white water."

Kara su, ...	41° 30'	21° 50'	Gulf of Salonica.
Kara su, ...	40° 20'	22°	„ Do.
Kara su, ...	41° 30'	23° 10'	„ Contessa.
Kara su, ...	41° 20'	24° 30'	„ Gagos.
Kara su, ...	38°	37°	Asia Minor.
Kara su, ...	46°	34°	Crimea.
Kara su, ...	38°	40°	Asia Minor.
Kara su, ...	38° 30'	48°	Persia.
Kara su, ...	35°	49°	Persia.
Kara su, ...	45°	53° 30'	Caspian East Bay.
Kara su, ...	37°	54° 10'	Astrabad, Caspian.
Kara su, ...	45°	68° 72'	Kirghis steppe.
Kara su, ...	41°	69°	Taskent.
Kara su, ...	37° 30'	28° 30'	Asia Minor.
Kara su, ...	45°	35°	
Kara su, ...	38° 40'	35° 30'	Asia Minor.
Kara su, ...	39° 40'	40° 30'	Upper Euphrates.
Kara su, ...	39°	41° 30'	Upper Euphrates.
Kara tsu,	China.
Kara su,	Arctic Ocean.
Ak su, ...	42° 40'	27° 30'	West Coast Black Sea.
Ak su, ...	37°	31°	Gulf of Salatia.
Ak su, ...	37° 20'	37°	Upper Euphrates.
Ak su, ...	43°	74°	Into Chu River.
Ak su, ...	38°	74°	Upper Oxus.
Ak su, ...	42° 30'	78° 20'	Lake Issykul.
Ak su, ...	46°	78° 20'	Lower Dengiz.

Words for "Water" in the following Languages.

Lushai	Tui	Sonthali (Pergs.)	Dak
Kumi	Tui, or Tooi.	Mundari C. N.	Daa
Mru	Tui	Juang, Orissa	Dak
Kuki of Cachar	Tui	Kol Singbhúm	Da
Do. of Tipperah	Tui	Bhunuĵ	Da
Hamali of do.	Tui	Sonthali of Manbhúm	Da
Do. of Cachar	Tui	Nimar	Da
Naga of Oboepore	Ti	Mehtu, Bilaspur,	Dab
Do. of Sibsagar	Ti	Mech	Dae
Do. of Haimong	chu	Cuch	Tika ti
Do. of Hatiguria	a chi	Magar, Nipal	Di
Do. of Miklai	a chin	Chipeng "	Ti & Di
Manipuri	Ising	Vayu "	Ti
Singphu	Insin or Ntsin	Gara	si
Auganú Naga	Dzu	Kachari	Doi
Daila	Esi	Hojai	Di
Núri	a tse	Turki	sú
Abor	a se	Tibetan	chú
S. Mishmi	M'ji	Bhutéa of Towang	Sie
D do.	M'ji	Do. of Lo, East	eehie
Songhtu, Burma	(H)tee	Mongolian	ussú
Poi	Te	Chinese	{ soi, shui
Telain of Pegu	Dik		{ chui, chú

Bulandshahr Antiquities.—By F. S. GROWSE, C. S., M. A., OXON, C. I. E.

With a Note by DR. RÁJENDRALÁLA MITRA, RAI BAHADUR, C. I. E.

(With three Plates.)

The small town of Bulandshahr in the N. W. P. was selected in the year 1824 as the capital of a district, simply on account of its convenient central position. Since then it has thriven and increased greatly both in extent and population, though still of much less commercial importance than the flourishing mart of Khurja, some ten miles distant, which has the further advantage of being a station on the main line of the East India Railway. Its modern Muhammadan title of Buland-shahr (Higham) has been given to it in consequence of the great height of the artificial hill, on which stood the old Fort overlooking the stream of the Kálindi. This river is a tributary of the Jamuná and is commonly known by Munshís and European officials as the Káli-Nadi, the origin of the corruption being, that the two words are indistinguishable from one another when written in Persian characters, and Káli Nadi or 'Black River' suggests a more readily intelligible meaning than the Sanskrit patronymic Kálindi. The older Hindí name of the town was Baran, which is still retained as